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LEVELS-OF-GROWING-STOCK COOPERATIVE STUDY ON DOUGLAS-FIR REPORT NO. 2

THE HOSKINS STUDY, 1963-1970





PACIFIC NORTHWEST FOREST AND RANGE EXPERIMENT STATION U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE FOREST SERVICE PORTLAND, OREGON

MAN M

Levels-of-growing-stock study treatment schedule, showing percent of gross basal area increment of control plot to be retained in growing stock

Thinning		Treatment													
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8							
				- Per	cent -										
First	10	10	30	30	50	50	70	70							
Second	10	20	30	40	50	40	70	60							
Third	10	30	30	50	50	30	70	50							
Fourth	10	40	30	60	50	20	70	40							
Fifth	10	50	30	70	50	10	70	30							

Abstract for Report No. 1

Public and private agencies are cooperating in a study of eight thinning regimes in young Douglas-fir stands. Regimes differ in the amount of basal area allowed to accrue in growing stock at each successive thinning. All regimes start with a common level-of-growing-stock which is established by a conditioning thinning.

Thinning interval is controlled by height growth of crop trees, and a single type of thinning is prescribed.

Nine study areas, each involving three completely random replications of each thinning regime and an unthinned control, have been established in western Oregon and Washington, U.S.A., and Vancouver Island, Canada. Site quality of these areas varies from I through IV.

Climatic and soil characteristics for each area and data for the stand after the conditioning thinning are described briefly.

Keywords: Thinnings, stand growth, Douglas-fir, forest improvement cutting.

LEVELS-OF-GROWING-STOCK COOPERATIVE STUDY ON DOUGLAS-FIR

Report No. 2--The Hoskins Study, 1963-1970

bу

John F. Bell, Associate Professor School of Forestry, Oregon State University

and

Alan B. Berg, Professor School of Forestry, Oregon State University Study area

Cooperator

Skykomish Forestry Research Center

Weyerhaeuser Company Centralia, Washington

Hoskins School of Forestry

Oregon State University

Corvallis, Oregon

Rocky Brook U.S. Forest Service

Region 6 and Pacific Northwest Forest and Range

Experiment Station Portland, Oregon

Clemons Forestry Research Center

Weyerhaeuser Company Centralia, Washington

Francis Washington State Department of Natural Resources

Olympia, Washington

Iron Creek U.S. Forest Service

Region 6 and Pacific Northwest Forest and Range

Experiment Station Portland, Oregon

Stampede Creek U.S. Forest Service

Region 6 and Pacific Northwest Forest and Range

Experiment Station Portland, Oregon

Campbell River Canadian Forestry Service

Department of the Environment Victoria, British Columbia

Shawnigan Lake Canadian Forestry Service

Department of the Environment Victoria, British Columbia

Consultative services have been provided by the University of Washington and the U.S. Bureau of Land Management.

ABSTRACT

A calibration thinning and the first treatment thinning in a 20-year-old Douglas-fir stand at Hoskins, Oregon, are described. Data tabulated for the first 7 years of management show that growth changes in the thinned stands were greater than anticipated.

INTRODUCTION

This is the second report in a series on a cooperative levels-of-growing-stock study in Douglas-fir in the Pacific Northwest. The Hoskins study was initiated in 1963 as part of the regionwide program designed to examine the effect of different levels of growing stock on wood production, tree size, and growth-growing stock ratios. Report No. 1 presents the study plan including analysis of data and description of installations.

The Hoskins study area is located approximately 22 miles west of Corvallis near Hoskins, Oregon, on land owned by T. J. Starker and Bruce Starker. The area is immediately east of the summit of the Coast Ranges (fig. 1) on a southern aspect with slopes from 15 to 55 percent. At the time the study was established, the stand was 14 years of age at breast height (total age, 20 years) and contained on the average over 1,700 trees The study area is site per acre. class II. The stand is of natural origin following wildfires.

METHODS

During the summer of 1963, 27 plots, 1/5-acre in size, were established (see appendix, also fig. 2 for map of plot location). Initial density was controlled by a calibration

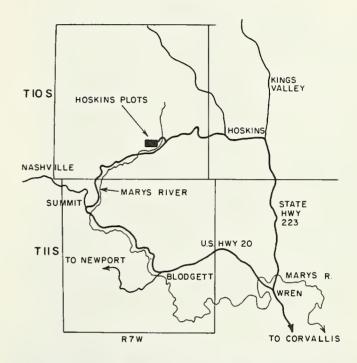


Figure 1.—Location of the Hoskins study.

thinning \(\frac{1}{2} \) to a prescribed level of basal area. The basal area per acre at the beginning of the calibration period for the 24 treatment plots ranged between 48.2 square feet and 51.1 square feet compared with 122.0 to 158.3 square feet for the three control plots (table 7). The number of trees per acre on the treatment plots ranged from 290 to 395 compared with 1,610 to 1,885 on the control plots.

¹For basis of calibration thinning, see Richard L. Williamson and George R. Staebler, 1971. Levels-of-growing-stock cooperative study on Douglas-fir. Report No. 1-Description of study and existing study areas. USDA Forest Serv. Res. Pap. PNW-111, 12 p., illus. Pac. Northwest Forest & Range Exp. Stn., Portland, Oreg.

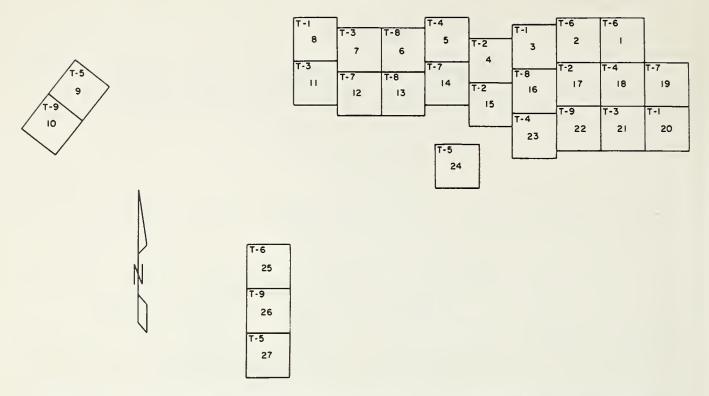


Figure 2.—Layout of Hoskins levels-of-growing-stock study. The plots are one-fifth acre in size.

Crop trees on all plots (including control plots) are numbered 1 through 16 (fig. 3), except plot 26 which has 15 crop trees.



Figure 3.—Picture of plot 22 (control) in 1963. Crop trees have a white circumferential band painted at the point of measurement. Noncrop trees have a different colored band for each treatment and identifying numbers of corresponding color. This facilitates work in the plots and identifies treatments for observers.

At the time of plot establishment, the measurements were made at the conclusion of the 1963 growing season. Height was measured on 340 trees, and these same trees were remeasured at the end of the 1966, 1969, and 1970 growing seasons. D.b.h. of each tree was measured to the nearest 0.1 inch at the end of each growing season, although the study plan called for measurements to be made only at the time of treatment. Annual measurement provides a comparison of diameter and basal area growth among the treatments (see inside front cover for treatments imposed). It also indicates when the response to the treatment occurred.

The periodic diameter, basal area, and increment percent of cubic-foot volume in tables 4 and 5 are calculated using the value at the beginning of the period as the base. For example, the basal area per acre at the outset of the 1964 growing season for treatment 1 was 49.3 square

feet (table 2), and the basal area increment for treatment 1 for the calibration period was 36.2 square feet (table 4), thus, 36.2/49.3 X 100 = 73.4 percent.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION Calibration Period

The calibration period²/ was three growing seasons (1964-66), based on an average height growth of 9.8 feet for the crop trees (see fig. 4 for a pictorial comparison of plot 8 in 1963 and 1966). Mortality (wind-throw) on the thinned plots was minimal and occurred primarily between the first and second growing seasons (table 6). Mortality on the control plots was due to natural suppression and occurred throughout the calibration period.

All Trees

Table 2 presents the basic data for all trees (crop and noncrop) for each treatment by growing season for the 7 years the study has been in existence. The stand table at the beginning of the calibration period is presented in table 9, and the stand table at the end of the calibration period is found in table 10. The basal area increment (table 4) for the first growing season on the control plots was 1-1/2 times that of the thinned plots. Yet, the average number of tree's per acre on the control plots (table 2) is approximately five times that of the thinned plots. By the third growing season, the basal area increment for the control and thinned plots

was nearly equal (table 4), and there was not a significant difference among the eight treatments and the control (at 95-percent probability level). The total basal area at the beginning of the calibration period in 1964 and the





Figure 4.—Picture of plot 8 after thinning in 1963 (upper) and in 1966 (lower).

²Thinnings subsequent to the calibration thinning are made whenever the average height growth of the crop trees on all treatments has increased approximately 10 feet (to the nearest growing season).

basal area increments for each growing season, 1964 through 1966, for all treatments and the control are shown in figure 5. Note the uniformity of growth among the treatments during the calibration period.

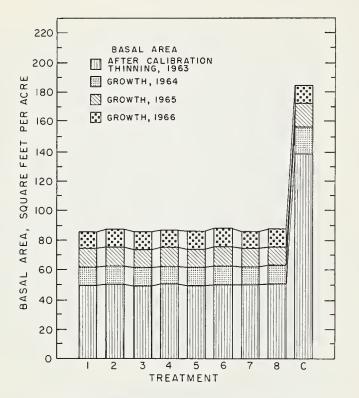


Figure 5.—Basal area by treatment for all trees during calibration period.

Crop Trees

During the calibration period, the average height of the crop trees increased from 36.1 to 45.9 feet (table 1). Table 3 presents other stand data for the crop trees. Table 8 presents basic data by treatment and plot for the crop trees, 1963 through 1970.

Diameter and basal area increment of the crop trees during the first growing season for the eight treatments show that they responded immediately to release. During the calibration period, the basal area increment of the crop trees on the thinned plots was nearly double that of the crop trees on the control plots (table 5 and fig. 7).

First Treatment Period

Following the 3-year calibration period, the first thinning treatments 3/were made between the 1966 and 1967 growing seasons. Data for the trees removed during the first thinning treatment are presented in table 11. The average diameters of trees varied from 6.1 to 6.7 inches. The basal area and cubic-foot volume per tree removed in thinning showed little variation by treatment. There was no mortality on the thinned plots during the first treatment period, but on the control plots mortality increased each year (table 6).

All Trees

In 1967, the first growing season after treatment, the diameter increment among the eight treatments was nearly identical (table 4). In general, the lighter the thinning, the larger the basal area increment. For the 1969 growing season, the basal area increment for each of the eight treatments was greater than that for the control. Yet, the most heavily thinned treatments (1 and 2) had approximately one-third the basal area of the control plots at the end of the 1968 growing season. basal area increment for each of the eight treatments was nearly double that of the control for the 1970 growing season. The total basal area at the beginning of 1967 and for each

³There were in effect only four treatments during the first treatment period—treatments 1 and 2 were treated alike, as were 3 and 4, 5 and 6, and 7 and 8. See inside front cover for treatments imposed.

growing season, 1967 through 1970, for all treatments and the control, is shown in figure 6. Stand tables for 1966 (after thinning) and 1970 are given in tables 12 and 13, respectively.

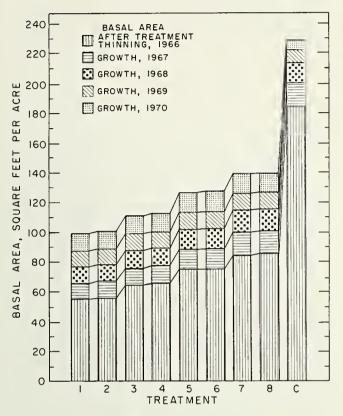


Figure 6.—Basal area by treatment for all trees during first treatment period.

Crop Trees

There was a continued marked increase in the basal area increment of the crop trees on the thinned plots for the first growing season (1967) compared with the crop trees on the control plots (table 5 and fig. 7). During the third and fourth growing seasons after thinning, the crop trees generally responded according to the degree of thinning -- that is, the heavier the thinning, the greater the response. For example, the mean basal area per acre of the crop trees for the first growing season for treatments 1 and 2, 3 and 4, 5 and 6, and 7 and 8 ranged from 30.1 to 30.3

square feet with treatments 1 and 2 having the highest value (table 3). The range in mean basal area per acre for these same pairs of treatments in the third year was from 38.2 to 40.5, and the range in the fourth year was from 42.2 to 45.8. Treatments 1 and 2 had the highest values and treatments 7 and 8 the lowest, in each case. Thus, mean basal area per acre varied 0.2 square foot among the pairs of treatments in the first year, increasing to 3.6 square feet by the fourth growing season.

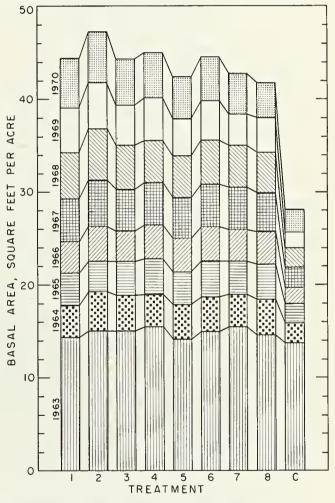


Figure 7.—Basal area by treatment for crop trees.

An analysis of variance comparing basal area increment of crop trees for treatments 1 and 2 with treatments 5 and 6, for the four growing seasons (1967-70), showed there was not a significant difference (at the 95-percent probability level). However, an analysis of variance comparing basal area increment of crop trees for treatments 1 and 2 (heaviest thinning) with treatments 7 and 8 (lightest thinning) showed there was a significant difference (at the 95-percent probability level) for the three growing seasons (1967-69) and also for the four growing seasons (1967-70).

The percentage of the total growing stock that was represented by the crop trees is given in table 14. Note that the percentage for each treatment (treatments 1-8) was nearly constant from year to year. This indicates that both crop and noncrop trees for a given treatment were growing at the same rate regardless of intensity of thinning. However, the percentage of the total growing stock represented by the crop trees for the control plots had increased from 9.8 percent at the end of the 1963 growing season to 12.3 percent at the end of the 1970 growing season.

SUMMARY

The Hoskins study was established in 1963 as part of a regionwide cooperative program designed to examine the effect of different levels of growing stock on wood production, tree size, and growth-growing stock ratios. This installation was established in 20-year-old Douglas-fir, site class II. The experiment consists of eight treatments plus control replicated three times, making a total of twenty seven 1/5-acre plots in a completely randomized design. A common base for the eight treatments was created by a calibration thinning, with future thinnings to be made whenever the average height of the crop trees on all treatments increases 10 feet.

Preliminary results based on annual measurements for the first 7 years show that substantial changes have occurred in the thinned stand. There was an immediate response in basal area growth after the 1963 calibration thinning. The basal area increment of the thinned plots was nearly equal to the control plots by the third growing season.

The first thinning treatment was applied after the 1966 growing season. By the third growing season, all of the eight treatments had a greater basal area increment than the control plots. In the fourth growing season, the basal area increment for each of the eight treatments was nearly double that of the control.

The basal area increment of the crop trees for the first treatment period (1967-70) was significantly greater at the 95-percent probability level on the most heavily thinned treatments (1 and 2), compared with the most lightly thinned treatments (7 and 8).

The initial results of this study indicate that young Douglas-fir stands provide many opportunities for manipulating the growing stock to achieve the objectives of management.

APPENDIX

Calibration Thinning

Sixty-five man-days were required for locating the area, surveying plot boundaries, marking crop and other leave trees, and making initial measurements and office computations. In addition, 10 mandays were spent in making the final measurements following the calibration thinning.

During the summer of 1963, an Oregon State Forestry Department 30-man emergency fire crew stationed near Corvallis pruned the trees to just above head height to facilitate work on the plots. After the trees were marked for the calibration thinning, the unmarked trees were felled by the State Forestry crew.

The First Treatment Thinning

The following procedure was used to determine level-of-growing-stock for each treatment for the first thinning. Average gross basal area increment per acre in square feet of the three control plots equals net basal area increment plus mortality.

Average basal area
increment per acre = 46.55
Average basal area
mortality per acre = 1.98
Average gross basal
area increment
per acre = 48.53

48.53 : 5 = 9.71 gross increment per 1/5 acre

Average basal area per plot (one-fifth acre) of the 24 treated plots at end of 1963 growing season was 9.97 square feet.

Basal area level in square feet per treatment at conclusion of first thinning:

Treatments 1 and 2 = 9.97 + 10 percent of 9.71 = 10.94 or 54.70 per acre.

Treatments 3 and 4 = 9.97 + 30 percent of 9.71 = 12.88 or 64.40 per acre.

Treatments 5 and 6 = 9.97 + 50 percent of 9.71 = 14.82 or 74.10 per acre.

Treatments 7 and 8 = 9.97 + 70 percent of 9.71 = 16.77 or 83.85 per acre.

No trees were removed from two of the plots in treatment 7.

Table 1.--Mean height of crop trees by treatment 1/

Tugatment number	Number of trees		Mean he	eight	
Treatment number	measured	1963	1966	1969	1970
			Fee	:t	
1	33	35.9	45.3	56.0	59.7
2 3	30 30	35.1 36.1	46.0 45.8	56.7 56.3	60.7 59.6
	32 31	36.8 35.7	47.3 45.9	57.8 56.8	61.1 59.6
4 5 6 7	30 31	36.7 35.9	46.0 45.3	56.7 56.0	60.2
8 Control	33 35	36.3 36.5	45.8 45.9	56.3 55.3	60.0
All trees	285	36.1	45.9	56.4	59.9
Standard deviation		.53	.58	.48	.61
Coefficient of variation		1.5	1.3	1.2	1.0

 $[\]frac{1}{2}$ Data are as of the end of the growing season.

	pc	1970		0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0			period	70		88 30 93	70 87	84	50 16	e. west.
	period	1969	1	88.9.7				197		2,588 2,630 2,893	0, 0, 0, 0,	. w	. w.r.	of 1 Bruce. Northwest.
ht <u>3</u> /	treatment	1968		8.3 8.3 8.0 8.2	20.0.	22/	treatment	1969		2,168 2,220 2,464	2,524	2,816	3,155 5,353	tble 12 Donald
t height	First tre	1967	1	5.7.7.7		volume	First	9664/	2 feet-	,153 ,180 ,357	398 546	560	807 779	minus thinned trees. volume derived from table 12, Walter H. Meyer, and Donald f Douglas-fir in the Pacific N
breas	Fil	19664/	-Inches	6.9 7.0 7.0 7.0		Total	poi	-	Cubic				- (-)	ned trived . Meye
diameter	po	1966		6.8 6.8 6.9			on period	1966		1,770 1,824 1,785	1,83	1,820	1,848	s thinned ume derive lter H. Me uglas-fir
Average di	on period	1965	1	6.3			Calibration	1963		839 827 845	855	854	871 2,318	data minus -foot volum Ardle, Wal
Aver	Calibration	1964		5.7.2			Cal	0	i	254				J 66 5. K
	Cali	1963		5.2.2				1970		99.5 100.5 111.4	112.	127.	139.	15/ and
		1970		215 207 252 243	312 323 327 ,272		period	1969		87.8 89.0 99.1	100.3	113.7	126.7	4/ 5/ 8ichard 1961.
	period	6961		215 207 252 243	312 283 323 327 ,410 1		treatment	1968		77.0 78.3 88.1	89.4	102.1	115.2 213.7	
	treatment	1968		215 207 252 243	312 283 323 327 ,525 1		First tre	1961		65.7 67.1 75.8				
<u>2</u> /	irst tre	1967		215 207 252 243	312 283 323 327 1,595	area	1	664/	feet	L 6 4	9.6	<u> </u>	. 88.	eason.
trees-	ĬL.	19664/		215 207 252 243	283 323 327 640	Basal		19	Square	55 64 64				S
ber of		996		352 342 342 330			p	1966		85.5 87.1 85.1	86.7		87.8 184.7	e growing e. al area.
Number	period	965 19		342 342 343 330 330			period	1965	1	74.1 75.0 73.9	3	2 2	~	nd of the phole tree.
	on	_			<u>,</u>		Calibration	964		2.1 1.6	2.0	9.0	- 6.6.	of of
	alibrati	1964		352 342 343 332	<u>_</u>		Calib						. 62 156	as of the neares
	Ö	1963		353 343 333 333	388 328 328 337 1,727			1963	1	49.3 50.0 49.0	50.4	49.9	50.4 138.1	are ded eter
	Treatment	number		1 2 8 4 4	5 6 7 8 Control					7 2 5	4 5	9	, 8 Control	$\frac{1}{2}$ Data $\frac{2}{3}$ Round $\frac{3}{4}$ Diamm

Table 3.--Stand data by treatment for crop trees / (Per acre)

			 ,	Av	erage di	ameter br	reast heig	jht ^{2/}		
Treatment number	Number of trees	Ca	librati	on peri	od		First tre	eatment	period	
		1963	1964	1965	1966	1966 <u>3/</u>	1967	1968	1969	1970
						Inches-				
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 Control	80 80 80 80 80 80 80 80	5.7 5.9 5.9 6.0 5.7 5.9 6.0 5.8	6.4 6.7 6.6 6.6 6.4 6.5 6.6 6.5	7.0 7.2 7.2 7.2 7.0 7.2 7.2 7.1 6.4	7.5 7.8 7.7 7.8 7.6 7.8 7.7 7.7	7.5 7.8 7.7 7.8 7.6 7.8 7.7 7.7	8.2 8.5 8.3 8.4 8.2 8.4 8.3 7.1	8.9 9.2 9.0 9.0 8.8 9.0 9.0 8.9 7.4	9.5 9.8 9.5 9.6 9.3 9.6 9.3 7.7	10.1 10.4 10.1 10.2 9.9 10.1 9.9 9.8 8.0
		Bā	asal are	a		:		Vol	ume <u>4</u> /	
	Calibration per	riod	Fir	st trea	tment pe	riod	Calibrat period	ion		reatment iod
	1963 1964 1965	1966	1966 <u>3</u> /	1967	1968 19	69 1970	1963 19	966 19	663/ 1	969 1970
		Sqı	uare fee	t				Cubi	c feet-	
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 Control	14.4 17.8 21.3 15.0 19.3 22.6 15.1 18.6 22.5 15.5 19.0 22.9 14.2 17.9 21.4 15.0 18.7 22.6 15.6 19.0 22.6 14.6 18.4 22.2 13.8 15.9 17.9	24.7 26.3 25.8 26.5 25.0 26.2 26.0 25.7 19.7	24.7 26.3 25.8 26.5 25.0 26.2 26.0 25.7 19.7	31.3 30.3 31.1 29.4 30.9 30.6	34.3 39 36.8 41 35.1 39 35.6 40 33.9 37 35.6 39 35.1 38 34.3 38 24.0 25	.8 47.3 .4 44.3 .2 45.0 .9 42.4 .8 44.5 .4 42.8 .0 41.7	257 5 266 5 275 5 250 5 269 5 263 5	572 5 556 5: 584 5: 541 5- 566 5: 555 5:	72 1, 56 84 1, 41 66 1, 55	987 1,180 069 1,269 997 1,169 037 1,209 974 1,131 009 1,178 972 1,136 971 1,120 660 757

 $[\]frac{1}{2}$ Data are as of end of growing season.

^{2/} Diameter of tree of mean basal area.

 $[\]frac{3}{}$ 1966 data minus thinned trees.

^{4/} Cubic-foot volume derived from table 12 of Richard E. McArdle, Walter H. Meyer, and Donald Bruce. 1961. The yield of Douglas-fir in the Pacific Northwest. U.S. Dep. Agric. Tech. Bull. 201 (rev.), 74 p.

Table 4 .- Increment data for all trees

(Per acre)

		eat-	-	Per- cent	124.5	113.2	112.4	112.6	110.5	106.5	102.0	53.9
,	ent-1/	First treat- ment period	Total	feet	1,435	1,536	1,572	1,741	1,724	1,871	1,843	2,037
	increme	Fin	1970	Cubic feet	420	429	446	469	468	514	495	463
	Volume increment <u>l</u> /	ation iod,	1964-66	Per- cent	120.6	111.2	114.6	116.8	113.1	108.1	112.2	63.0
	>	Calibration period,	196	Cubic feet	931	940	086	952	996	923	977	,461
			9 TO	Percent	80.6	73.0	71.8	68.89	69.2	64.2	62.4	23.8
		iod	Total		44.4	7.0	7.1	9.1	2.0	4.5	3.5	3.9
		First treatment period	1970		7.11							
		treatm	1969	re fee	10.8 1							
	ement	First	1968	Square feet	11.3 1							
	ea incr		1967	1	10.6							
	8asal area increment		_	Percent	73.4							
	8	eriod	Total		36.2 7							
		Calibration period	1966	Square feet	11.4 36							
		alibra	1965 19	are fe	12.7 11							
		3	1964 19	nbs	12.1 12							
_			19(
		_	Total	Percent	33.3	32.	3].	30.	30.	29.	27.	26.
		First treatment period		1	2.3	2.2	2.2	2.0	2.1	2.0	1.9	1.2
	<u>_</u>	tment	1969 1970		0.5	.5	ů.	Φ.	.5	4.	. 4	r.
	cremen	t trea		Inche	0.0	.5	.5	ı.	٠.	4.	٠.	r.
	ght in	Firs	1968	Inches	9.0	9.	ů.	.5	9.	9.		m.
	st hei		1967		0.6	9.	.7	9.	9.	9.	9.	r.
	Oiameter breast height increment		اعا	Percent	31.4	33,3	30.5	32.0	32.7	30.5	32.7	18.4
	Oiamet	Calibration period	Total		1.6	1.7	9.	9.	1.7	9.	1.7	.7
		ation	9961	hes	0.5	č.	٠.	.5	.21	٥.	ι.	.2
		Calibr	1965 1966	Inches	0.5	9.	9.	ų.	9.	9.	.5	.2
			1964		9.0	9.	9.	9.	9.	9.	.7	.
		Treatment			- 2	e	4	2	9	7	Φ	Control

 $1/\sqrt{1}$ Volume computed only for the years height was measured.

Table 5 .- Increment data for crop trees

(Per acre)

	4.4	_	Per- cent 123.1 121.8 110.2 107.0 109.1 104.7 76.9
t1/	First treat- ment period	Total	
Volume increment	Firs	0261	cubic feet. 193 651 200 697 172 613 172 625 1157 626 1157 626 1157 626 1159 615 169 615 169 564 97 329
lume ir	ion		Per- cent 108.3 122.6 111.1 112.4 116.4 110.4 111.0
Vo	Calibration	1964-66	Cubic I feet 275 10 275 12 290 11 2297 11 2297 11 2297 1182 7
	٥		
		Total	Pe
	irst treatment period	-	19.7 21.0 21.0 18.5 18.5 16.8 16.8
	tment	1969 1970	666-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1
ıt.	t trea		-Square feet- 5.0 4.8 5.1 6.5 5.0 5.1 4.8 4.3 4.9 4.5 4.6 4.8 4.5 4.6 4.8 4.7 4.2 4.1 4.7 3.3 4.1 4.4 3.7 3.1 2.1 1.7 2.4
cremer	Firs	1968	5.0 5.5 4.5 4.7 7.4 7.7 7.7 7.7 7.7 7.7 7.7 7.7 7.7
Basal area increment		1967	4.7 4.7 4.7 7.2 7.2
Basal	po	Total	Percent 71.5 75.3 70.9 71.0 76.1 74.7 66.7 76.0 42.8
	Calibration period	, 	10.3 11.3 11.0 11.0 11.2 11.2 11.1 5.9
	bratio	1966	Square feet- 4.0 3.7 3.5 3.4 4.0 3.7 3.6 3.3 3.9 3.6 3.6 3.4 3.6 3.4 3.6 3.4 3.6 3.4 3.6 3.4 3.6 3.4 3.6 3.4 3.6 3.4 3.6 3.5
	Cali	1965	-89 us. s. s
		1964	4.8.3.3.7.7.8.8.8.2.7.8.8.8.2.7.8.8.8.8.8.8.8.8
		Total	Percent 34.7 33.3 31.2 30.3 30.3 29.5 29.5 28.6 27.3 19.4
	eriod	Ĭ	2.2.2.3.3.4.4.6.6.1.3.1.3.1.3.1.3.1.3.1.3.1.3.1.3.1.3
ىد	First treatment period	1970	0.0
crement	t treat	1969	0.7 0.6 0. 7 .6 .666666666
ght in	Firs	1968	7.0 7.7.0 9.99.99.88
st hei		1967	7.0
Olameter breast height increment	P	Total	Percent 31.6 32.2 30.5 30.5 33.3 32.8 30.5 28.3 32.8 19.6
Oiame	perio		8.0.8.0.8.7.6.1
	Calibration period	1966	1 Inches
	Calib	1965	0.6 0.5 0.6 0.7 7.7
		1964	7.0 7.0 7. 7. 7. 9.
-	Treatment		1 2 2 3 3 4 4 6 5 6 6 7 7 8 8 Control

 $\underline{\boldsymbol{\mathcal{I}}}$ Volume computed only for the years height was measured.

Table 6.--Mortality by treatment of all trees
(Per acre)

	I**					T				
		Number	of tree	es			Basa	al area		
Treatment number	Calibration period,		First to	reatmen riod	t	Calibration period,	1	First to	reatmen riod	t
	1964-66	1967	1968	1969	1970	1964-66	1967	1968	1969	1970
							Squa	re feet		
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 Control	1 1 3 1 0 0 1 87	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	0.1 .2 .2 .3 .3 .0 .0 .0	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 3.7	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 5.9
	Av	erage (diamete	1/			Volu	ne <u>2/</u>		
	Calibration period,		First ti	reatmen riod	t	Calibration period,		First to	reatmen riod	t
	1964-66	1967	1968	1969	1970	1964-66	1967	1968	1969	1970
		I1	nches				Cubi	c feet-		
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 Control	3.5 4.2 4.1 4.1 5.4 0 0 5.0 2.1	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	1.7 2.2 2.9 4.8 4.5 0 0 3.7 27.0	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 33.9	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0

 $[\]frac{1}{2}$ Diameter of tree of mean basal area.

 $[\]frac{2}{}$ Cubic-foot volume derived from table 12 of Richard E. McArdle, Walter H. Meyer, and Donald Bruce. 1961. The yield of Douglas-fir in the Pacific Northwest. U.S. Dep. Agric. Tech. Bull. 201 (rev.), 74 p.

Table 7.--Basic data by treatment and plot for a 1/1/153 70 (calibration and first treatment periods) 1/1/153 70

												Oiame	ter2/		- Di	, 			8asa1	area							
			1	umber o	f trees		1969	1970	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1000	1								1		Volu	ime	
Treatment,		1064	1965	1966	1967	1968	1903							Total Control	1 . 0	19	964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1963	1966	1969	1970
Treatment, and plot numbers	1963	1904						-				Inc	hes		L				Jarean	e feet					1,87 .		
lid o															1-	,										. 1	
1.	345 380 335	345 375 335	345 375 335	345 375 335	210 225 210	210 225 210	210 225 210					6.8 6.4 6.8		0,6	6.7 48	61	1.6 1.3 1.4	76.0 73.0 73.3	88.4 84.2 84.0	67.0 64.8 65.3	78.8 75.9 76.4	90.2 86.4 86.7	102.1 98.1 98.3	799.8 879.0 837.0	1.744.6 1.762.4 1.803.8	2.158.6 2.180.6 2.165.2	56.7.5 2,670.8 2,580.6
20 2. 4 15	360 325 345	360 325 340	360 325 340	360 325 340	220 185 215	220 185 215	220 185 215	220 185 215	5.1 5.3 5.2	5.6 5.9 5.8	6.2 6.5 6.3	6.7 7.1 6.8	7.5	0.1	8.5	i.é 61	1.5 3.5 1.3	75.7 75.2 74.3	87.3 88.3 85.7	67.4 67.9 65.8	79.0 79.6 76.2	89.3 91.4 86.3	102.2 102.6 96.7	835.4 854.0 791.9	1,812.2 1,938.6 1,720.4	2.212.7 2.321.6 2.125.0	2,647.8 2,741.0 2,499.8
3. 7 11 21	390 340 300	390 340 300	390 340 300	390 340 295	295 240 220	295 240 220	295 240 220	295 240 220	4.8 5.1 5.5	5.3 5.8 6.2	5.8 6.4 6.7						0.3 2.1 2.5	72.3 75.1 74.2	83.4 87.2 84.7	76.6 77.2 73.8	89.1 89.4 85.6	100.4 101.5 95.3	113.1 114.5 106.4	855.6 845.1 833.8	1.738.4 1.819.4 1.798.5	2,492.0 2,531.4 2,369.0	2,906,4 3,021,2 2,752,3
4- 5 18 23	390 320 290	390 320 285	390 320 280	390 320 280	285 245 200	285 245 200	285 245 200	285 245 200	5.3	5.4 5.9 6.3	0,5	6.4 7.0 7.5	/./	8.2	8 "	.6 61	2.2 1.5 2.2	76.8 74.6 73.5	88.3 85.9 85.8	79.7 78.4 75.3	92.3 89.9 85.8	101.1	116.2 113.5 108.3	825.0 808.2 930.8	1,761.5 1,805.4 1,937.1	2,476.8 2,563.6 2,533.0	2,902,4 3,020,4 2,988,2
5 · 9 · 24 · 27	355 345 395	355 345 390	355 345 390	355 345 390	315 280 340	315 280 340	31 5 280 340	315 280 340	5.2	5.9	6.4	6.6 6.9 6.3	7.6	8.2	8.6	1 7 64	9.7 1.9 9.9	71.7 77.6 72.0	83.5 89.9 84.5	87.7 88.6 87.7	102.4 101.7 101.1	113.6 112.5 114.6	126.5 124.1 128.9	851.5 794.4 794.6	1,828.2 1,798.0 1,672.0	2,943.3 2,730.4 2,780.8	3,446,3 3,163,4 3,251,2
6: 1 2 25	325 360 330	325 360 330	325 360 330	325 360 330	275 300 275	275 300 275	275 300 275	275 300 275	5.3 5.1 5.2	5.9 5.7 5.9	6.5 6.3 6.4	7.0 6.7 7.0	7.4	7.9	8.4 6	0.5 63	2.2 3.3 2.1	75.4 76.9 74.4	87.2 89.1 87.6	88.0 89.6 88.3	101.8 103.2 101.4	113.5 114.8 112.9	125.3 127.9 128.1	865.5 847.0 850.5	1,816.0 1,782.6 1,861.3	2,838.4 2,783.4 2,825.3	3,239.0 3,221.0 3,392.1
7: 12 14 19	330 325 330	330 325 330	330 325 330	330 325 330	330 310 330	330 310 330	330 310 330	330 310 330	5.2 5.4 5.3	5.8 6.0 5.9	6.6	7.1	7.4 7.7 7.5	8.3	8.7 6	1.0 63	0.7 3.8 1.7	73.0 76.2 74.5	83.7 88.5 85.5	98.6 100.3 101.2	113.5 115.8 115.2	123.7 127.4 127.3	136.7 141.6 139.8	857.0 893.4 810.0	1,755.7 1,884.1 1,639.8	3,099.3 3,173.8 3,072.3	3,589.2 3,691.0 3,600.3
8; 6 13 16	375 330 305	370 330 305	370 330 305	370 330 305	360 320 300	360 320 300	360 320 300	360 320 300	5.0 5.3 5.4	5.6 6.0 6.1	6.5		7.5	7.7 8.1 8.4	8.: 5	1.0 64	3.1 4.0 1.8	77.1 76.2 74.2	88.7 86.1 86.5	100.7 99.0 100.8	116.2 114.9 114.6	128.9 125.0 126.4	141.4 137.2 139.2	850.2 880.4 882.8	1,818.6 1,811.4 1,913.6	3,113.6 3,075.5 3,275.1	3,606.7 3,521.2 3,821.3
Control: 10 22 26	1,610	1,565	1,510	1,430	1,395	1,345	1,230	1,425 1,110 1,280	4.2	3.8 4.6 3.9	4.8	E 1		5.6	0 0	U. 7	6.5	167.7 191.1 158.8	178.3 201.7 174.0	193.9 218.5 188.9	204.5 233.0 203.4	212.8 240.9 214.1		2,139.2 2,643.9 2,171.4	3,578.0 4,184.2 3,574.9	5,006.4 5,965.0 5,087.9	5,355.0 6,470.2 5,623.4

 $[\]frac{1}{2}$ Oata are as of the end of the growing season. Oiameter of tree of mean basal area.



Table 8.-Basic data by treatment and plot for crop trees,

Treatment and	Number of trees				Diar	meter <u>2</u> /			
plot numbers	Number of trees	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970
					Inci	hes			
1: 3 8 20	80 80 80	5.6 6.0 5.7	6.1 6.6 6.3	6.8 7.2 6.9	7.4 7.7 7.4	8.1 8.4 8.1	8.8 9.0 8.8	9.4 9.7 9.4	10.0 10.3 9.9
2: 4 15 17	80 80 80	5.6 6.6 5.3	6.2 7.7 6.0	6.8 8.0 6.7	7.3 8.7 7.2	8.0 9.4 7.9	8.7 10.2 8.6	9.3 10.9 9.1	9.9 11.6 9.7
3: 7 11 21	80 80 80	5.7 6.2 5.8	6.4 6.9 6.5	6.9 7.5 7.1	7.4 8.1 7.6	8.0 8.7 8.2	8.7 9.4 8.8	9.2 10.0 9.3	9.8 10.5 9.9
4: 5 18 23	80 80 80	5.7 5.4 6.7	6.3 6.0 7.4	7.0 6.6 8.1	7.4 7.1 8.7	8.1 7.8 9.4	8.7 8.4 10.0	9.2 8.9 10.6	9.7 9.5 11.2
5: 9 24 27	80 80 80	5.7 5.9 5.5	6.3 6.7 6.2	6.9 7.3 6.8	7.5 7.8 7.4	8.1 8.5 8.0	8.7 9.1 8.6	9.2 9.6 9.1	9.8 10.1 9.7
6: 1 2 25	80 80 80	6.0 5.6 6.0	6.6 6.2 6.8	7.3 6.8 7.4	7.9 7.4 8.0	8.5 8.0 8.7	9.2 8.6 9.3	9.7 9.1 9.8	10.2 9.7 10.4
7: 12 14 19	80 80 80	6.0 6.0 6.0	6.6 6.7 6.6	7.2 7.3 7.1	7.9 7.9 7.6	8.3 8.5 8.3	8.9 9.2 8.8	9.3 9.6 9.2	9.8 10.2 9.7
8: 6 13 16	80 80 80	5.8 6.1 5.5	6.5 6.8 6.2	7.2 7.5 6.8	7.7 8.0 7.3	8.3 8.5 8.0	9.0 9.2 8.5	9.4 9.6 8.9	9.9 10.0 9.4
Control: 10 22 26	80 80 80	5.5 5.9 5.4	6.0 6.3 5.9	6.3 6.6 6.3	6.6 6.9 6.7	7.0 7.2 7.0	7.2 7.5 7.4	7.5 7.8 7.8	7.8 8.2 8.1

 $[\]frac{1}{2}$ Data are as of the end of the growing season. $\frac{2}{2}$ Diameter of tree of mean basal area.

1963-70 (calibration and first treatment periods) $\frac{1}{2}$

			В	asal a	rea				\	/olume		Heig	ht of	crop t	rees
1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1963	1966	1969	1970	1963	1966	1969	1970
			Square	feet-					Cul	nic feet			F	eet	
13.5 15.7 14.0	16.7 19.1 17.5	20.4 22.5 20.9	23.8 26.1 24.2	28.5 30.7 28.7	33.7 35.7 33.4	38.6 40.7 38.1	43.7 46.3 43.1	224.4 290.8 248.4	483.4 573.0 530.9	937.3 1,056.3 966.4	1,115.0 1,278.8 1,145.8	34.1 37.5 36.0	42.7 46.5 46.3	54.5 57.5 55.6	58.1 61.4 59.3
13.6 19.0 12.5	16.7 23.5 15.7	28.0	23.4 32.7 22.9		33.2 45.0 32.1	37.4 51.7 36.3	42.8 58.3 40.9		492.8 758.0 464.5		1,121.9 1,610.9 1,073.6	34.7 37.9 33.2	45.5 50.2 42.9	56.6 60.4 54.7	59.1 64.7 58.3
14.3 16.5 14.5		20.9 24.6 21.9	24.2 28.4 24.9	28.2 33.3 29.5	32.7 38.3 34.2	37.0 43.2 38.0	41.7 48.4 42.7	257.4 292.2 247.8	528.4 606.4 533.6	947.3 1,094.6 948.3	1,109.5 1,289.8 1,106.9	37.0 37.0 34.5	46.4 46.2 44.8	57.1 57.0 55.1	59.8 61.0 58.0
14.3 12.9 19.4	15.7	21.1 19.1 28.4	24.2 22.1 33.2	28.6 26.3 38.5	32.8 30.6 43.5	37.0 34.8 48.9	40.9 39.5 54.6	244.2 209.4 370.8		877.8	1,051.1 1,048.6 1,528.6	35.5 34.1 40.4	44.5 45.3 52.0	54.3 57.2 62.3	56.9 60.4 65.9
14.1 15.2 13.4	17.4 19.5 16.8		24.5 26.7 23.6	28.7 31.6 27.8	33.4 36.3 31.9	37.2 40.3 36.3	41.6 44.7 41.0	260.8 259.4 229.8	562.6 568.1 491.7	993.8 1,017.8 909.6	1,152.8 1,180.0 1,060.5	37.9 34.4 34.8	49.5 43.9 43.9	60.1 54.8 55.3	63.1 58.4 57.2
13.5	19.3 16.9 19.9	20.4	27.1 23.7 27.9	31.6 28.2 32.8	32.6	40.8 36.5 42.1	45.2 40.8 47.4	287.0 232.3 288.5	596.5 489.8 610.6	1,053.3 900.5 1,074.2	1,212.3 1,046.8 1,275.4	36.9 35.0 38.3	46.4 43.8 47.8	57.8 54.4 58.0	61.0 57.3 62.2
15.5 15.6 15.7	18.9 19.3 18.8	23.1	25.7 27.1 25.2	30.3 31.7 29.7	34.4 36.9 33.9	37.8 40.4 37.1	41.6 45.5 41.2	275.2 277.4 236.1	551.0 591.7 521.4	963.8 1,023.8 929.1	1,107.0 1,208.2 1,093.5	36.8 37.0 34.0	46.2 46.7 43.3	57.4 56.5 54.4	60.4 60.0 58.0
14.6 16.1 13.0	18.3 20.1 16.7	23.9	26.0 27.6 23.5	30.1 31.8 27.7	35.0 36.6 31.4	38.8 40.3 34.8	42.9 43.9 38.3	257.2 287.4 234.6	564.5 585.0 519.6	995.6 1,014.8 902.4	1,152.4 1,152.6 1,054.2	35.5 36.6 36.9	45.3 45.1 47.1	55.7 55.9 57.5	59.2 59.1 61.8
15.3		17.4 19.2 17.3	18.9 20.7 19.4	21.1 22.9 21.6	22.9 24.8 24.2	24.5 26.4 26.3		281.6	403.6 466.6 414.2	617.4 698.9 664.6	690.4 822.6 756.8	37.2	45.6 46.8 45.0	55.3 56.0 54.5	58.3 60.8 58.5

Table 9.--Stand table after calibration thinning, 1963-/
(Number of trees per acre)

D.b.h. class				Tre	atment	number			
(inches)	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	Contro
2	2								533
3	28	42	43	33	45	32	33	32	420
4	123	75	100	80	105	85	75	83	357
5	105	123	97	105	118	118	92	110	225
6	63	72	75	77	77	65	92	70	118
7	32	30	17	33	17	37	28	33	43
8		2	8	3	3	2	8	7	5
9			3	2				2	2
10									2
Total	353	344	343	336	365	339	328	337	1,725

 $[\]frac{1}{}$ Rounded to nearest whole tree.

Table 10.--Stand table for end of calibration period, 1966 (Number of trees per acre)

D.b.h. class				Tre	atment :	number			
(inches)	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	Control
2									307
3	2							2	407
4	23	33	25	20	32	18	22	23	333
5	58	48	67	52	70	47	55	52	243
6	102	97	97	77	93	92	63	83	165
7	87	72	62	85	85	92	85	75	112
8	43	57	55	52	67	48	65	57	50
9	30	33	25	33	12	37	28	30	15
10	7	7	8	5	8	5	8	10	3
11			3	0				3	3
12				2					2
Total	352	347	342	328	367	339	326	335	1,640

 $[\]frac{1}{}$ Rounded to nearest whole tree.

Table 11.--Trees removed in first treatment thinning, 1966
(Per acre)

Treatment	Number of trees 1/	Average	Basa	al area	Volume		
number	Number of trees—	d.b.ň.	Total	Per tree	Total	Per tree	
		Inches	Squar	re feet	Cubi	c feet	
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8	137 135 90 87 51 55 5	6.4 6.5 6.5 6.7 6.2 6.5 6.1	30.4 31.2 20.7 21.1 11.1 12.9 1.0 2.0	0.220 .230 .230 .245 .215 .235 .205	612.40 643.70 428.30 436.25 218.60 260.00 20.80 40.45	4.47 4.77 4.76 5.07 4.20 4.73 4.16 5.06	

 $[\]frac{1}{}$ Rounded to nearest whole tree.

Table 12.--Stand table after first treatment thinning, 1966 / (Number of trees per acre)

D.b.h. class	Treatment number									
(inches)	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	Control	
2									307	
3								2	407	
4	15	15	22	17	25	13	20	23	333	
5	28	25	43	34	67	42	53	50	243	
6	62	52	73	57	72	73	63	82	165	
7	53	48	40	57	71	73	82	70	112	
8	25	38	42	40	60	40	65	57	50	
9	25	22	20	33	10	35	28	30	1 5	
10	7	5	8	5	8	5	8	10	3	
11			3	0				3	3	
12				2					2	
Total	215	205	251	245	313	281	319	327	1,640	

 $[\]frac{1}{}$ Rounded to the nearest whole tree.

Table 13.--Stand table at end of first treatment period, $1970^{1/2}$ (Number of trees per acre)

D.b.h. class	Treatment number									
(inches)	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	Contro	
2									53	
3									223	
4		2	2	2	2	2	2	2	267	
5	3	5	5	8	15	7	10	20	220	
6	15	15	28	15	35	22	35	28	172	
7	23	12	38	35	50	27	40	48	125	
8	47	37	47	40	60	65	50	58	103	
9	48	47	45	45	63	65	7 7	63	58	
10	37	37	37	40	55	42	62	55	30	
11	15	27	25	40	18	35	28	27	12	
12	23	20	18	12	7	18	13	18		
13	3	7	3	5	7	2	7	7	3	
14			3	2						
15									2	
- Total	214	209	251	244	312	285	324	326	1,271	

 $[\]frac{1}{2}$ Rounded to the nearest whole tree.

Table 14.--Percent of growing stock in crop trees

Treatments	Calibration period									
	Basa	l area	Number	of trees	Cubic-foot volume					
	1963	1966 <u>1</u> /	1963	1966 <u>1</u> /	1963	1966 <u>-</u> 1/				
Thinned Control	29.9 9.8	29.8 10.4	23.4	23.5 4.8	31.0 10.4	30.9 11.1				

First treatment period

	Basal area				Nι	umber of	trees		Cubic-foot volume			
	1967	1968	1969	1970	1967	1968	1969	1970	1967	1968	1969	1970
1 and 2 3 and 4 5 and 6 7 and 8 Control	45.9 39.9 34.1 30.3 10.4	45.8 39.8 34.1 30.2 11.1	45.8 39.9 34.2 30.2 11.5	45.8 39.8 34.3 30.3 12.3	37.9 32.3 26.9 24.6 4.8	37.9 32.3 26.9 24.6 5.1	37.9 32.3 26.9 24.6 5.7	37.9 32.3 26.9 24.6 6.3	47.2 41.4 35.6 31.2 11.1	46.9 40.9 35.5 31.1 11.7	46.8 40.8 35.2 31.0 12.9	46.9 40.6 35.1 31.0 13.0

 $[\]frac{1}{2}$ End of 1966 growing season prior to thinning.

Other LOGS (levels-of-growing-stock) reports:

WILLIAMSON, RICHARD L., and GEORGE R. STAEBLER

1965. A cooperative level-of-growing-stock study in Douglas-fir. USDA Forest Serv. Pac. Northwest Forest & Range Exp. Stn., 12 p., illus. Portland, Oreg.

Describes purpose and scope of a cooperative study which is investigating the relative merits of eight different thinning regimes. Main features of six study areas installed since 1961 in young stands are also summarized.

WILLIAMSON, RICHARD L., and GEORGE R. STAEBLER

1971. Levels-of-growing-stock cooperative study on Douglas-fir.
Report No. 1--Description of study and existing study areas.
USDA Forest Serv. Res. Pap. PNW-111, 12 p., illus.
Pac. Northwest Forest & Range Exp. Stn., Portland,
Oreg.

Thinning regimes in young Douglas-fir stands are described. Some characteristics of individual study areas established by cooperating public and private agencies are discussed.



Bell, John F., and Alan B. Berg

1972. Levels-of-growing-stock cooperative study on Douglas-fir. Report No. 2--The Hoskins study, 1963-1970. USDA Forest Serv. Res. Pap. PNW-130, 19 p., illus. Pacific Northwest Forest and Range Experiment Station, Portland, Oregon.

Thinning regimes in a young Douglas-fir stand near Hoskins, Oregon, are described. Data are tabulated for the first 7 years of management.

Keywords: Thinnings, stand growth, Douglas-fir, forest improvement cutting.

Bell, John F., and Alan B. Berg

72. Levels-of-growing-stock cooperative study on Douglas-fir. Report No. 2--The Hoskins study, 1963-1970. USDA Forest Serv. Res. Pap. PNW-130, 19 p., illus. Pacific Northwest Forest and Range Experiment Station, Portland, Oregon.

Thinning regimes in a young Douglas-fir stand near Hoskins, Oregon, are described. Data are tabulated for the first 7 years of management.

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Bell, John F., and Alan B. Berg

1972. Levels-of-growing-stock cooperative study on Douglas-fir. Report No. 2--The Hoskins study, 1963-1970. USDA Forest Serv. Res. Pap. PNW-130, 19 p., illus. Pacific Northwest Forest and Range Experiment Station, Portland, Oregon.

Thinning regimes in a young Douglas-fir stand near Hoskins, Oregon, are described. Data are tabulated for the first 7 years of management.

Keywords: Thinnings, stand growth, Douglas-fir, forest improvement cutting.



The mission of the PACIFIC NORTHWEST FOREST AND RANGE EXPERIMENT STATION is to provide the knowledge, technology, and alternatives for present and future protection, management, and use of forest, range, and related environments.

Within this overall mission, the Station conducts and stimulates research to facilitate and to accelerate progress toward the following goals:

- 1. Providing safe and efficient technology for inventory, protection, and use of resources.
- 2. Development and evaluation of alternative methods and levels of resource management.
- 3. Achievement of optimum sustained resource productivity consistent with maintaining a high quality forest environment.

The area of research encompasses Oregon, Washington, Alaska, and, in some cases, California, Hawaii, the Western States, and the Nation. Results of the research will be made available promptly. Project headquarters are at:

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